02 June 2008

STATEWIDE WATERSHED PROGRAM SUMMARY OUTREACH REPORT

This report is an analysis of the public outreach campaign initiated early this year by the Statewide Watershed Program Public Advisory Committee (Committee).

I. BACKGROUND SUMMARY:

This report provides a summary of recorded results to date with the Committee's public outreach. The report presents an overall summary of the process, and presents a general analysis of the results. Twenty-six public meetings were held throughout the state from February through May 2008. Meetings were held in each of the 10 hydrologic regions of the State. In addition, Program staff and Committee members have attended and made presentations to over two dozen additional meetings with the Program effort as an agenda item. Staff have collected, coded and analyzed the comments from over 30 meetings. Over 1300 people attended the meetings, and we have received over 1500 total comments. In addition, comments were submitted in letters, emails, and through personal interviews with Committee members. Additional comments came from three online surveys conducted in the Sacramento, North Lahontan and South Lahontan Regions. All information gathered has been entered into a database and sorted for analysis.

II. RELATIONSHIP OF QUESTIONS TO RESULTS: The Committee designed six questions to serve as a base for the Regional discussions. They were used as a guide in virtually all interactions. Those questions are:

1) How and to what extent will the Program add value to the existing array of State programs?

2) What should the major functions of a Statewide Program look like, in order to best integrate local and regional needs and interests with the needs and interests of the State as a whole?

3) What accomplishments would those functions likely produce?

4) What methods would be most effective to implement each function?

5) What is the best method to illustrate how local accomplishments contribute to the State's interest regarding watershed conditions?

6) What steps should be taken to ensure longevity of the Program?

The Regional discussions spurred by the questions developed responses that fell into several inter-related categories. They included recommendations for information coordination, program integration, effective practices, and other methods or actions. Some were related to policy development, while others to possible direct programmatic actions such as establishing technical assistance teams across agencies. Program staff developed a series of basic *categories* of response into which to sort the responses. They include one category that represents general observations or comments, two of general programmatic level application, and five that describe potential Program functions or actions. The categories are:

General Comments - statements of general comment or observation, rather than specific recommendations.

Policy – policy recommendations were received in all Regions, and relate to the overall direction and focus of the Watershed Program. Many reflect comments on the Program Purpose Statement and Program Principles.

Areas of Interest – these are recommendations that present topical areas of importance within the Regions. They reflect concerns and interests regarding specific issues or priorities important to include in the overall Program direction.

Coordination and Communication – recommendations to provide assistance in making programs, permits, educational materials, methods, reporting, etc., more compatible across jurisdictions, groups, watersheds, etc.

Information and Data Management – recommendations to make information and data from all relevant sources accessible; useful for multiple applications; relevant and current; and reliable. It also includes making current materials and example programs processes and products available for adoption and use.

Training and Technical Assistance – recommendations in this category included topics such as leadership training; technical training, volunteer monitoring support; organizational assistance, including grant application assistance; marketing and public outreach; providing connections among local, regional and statewide permit applications; and multiple other areas.

Education – recommendations for education included general public education; landowner/manager materials; K-12 curricula development and distribution; community college courses and lectures; connections with Universities; service club assistance, etc.

Science – science recommendations ranged from developing new science approaches to making existing scientific studies more directly useful to local planners and practitioners. There are multiple comments suggesting a need for better coordination among scientists and researchers, and between them and policy makers.

A. Categories and their inter-relationships

There is a strong cross-reference among the categories. For instance, Coordination and Communication can refer to information, data, programs, jurisdictions, etc. Similarly, issues revolving around Science may include coordination of research, managing information and data, providing technical assistance, developing education, etc.

For this reason, the Program staff developed a more detailed description (*Sub-categories*) for each of the categories that allowed more thorough analysis of the responses received. For instance, while Coordination and Communication is a dominant theme, *what* should be coordinated and communicated varies by region. The sub-categories for the more detailed analysis are shown below in *Table 1*, with differing levels of detail for each category.

B. Format of response documentation

The responses recorded and entered to date are stored in two spreadsheets. One is sorted by Region, site, and date, and the other is sorted by topic or category. The charts below present a graphic view of the relative dominance of categories across the state, and the distribution of category responses within each Region.

The summary charts do not include “Areas of Interest, Policy or General Comment” categories. Those are included in a separate narrative summary below.

Table 1

RESPONSES SORTED INTO SUB- CATEGORIES:

Coordination and Communication

1. Support coordination of watershed management activities by watershed (including government and non-government)
2. Improve coordination and compatibility of permitting processes and applied practices
3. Assist science, research, monitoring and policy coordination
4. Promote increased alignment of existing (especially state agencies) programs, processes, and funding.
5. Support consistent networking opportunities

Education

1. General public outreach and awareness education
2. Education for decision makers
3. Education and training for landowners and managers
4. Schools at all levels

Information and Data Management

1. Provide watershed status and change tracking
2. Develop a common language
3. Offer opportunities for technology transfer and success sharing
4. Increase the amount of information available
5. Increase access to, and availability of information

Science

1. Watershed status and change tracking methods
2. Research
3. Applied science, including economics, decision making support, land use planning, water budgeting, etc.
4. Interdisciplinary science research and application

Training and Technical Assistance:

1. Organizational development and capacity building
2. "People" skills: leadership, conflict resolution, team building, etc.
3. Technical skills: funding methods, performance measures, regulatory compliance, etc.
4. Delivery methods for technical assistance and training

The other Categories are *Areas of Interest*, *General Comments*, and *Policy* recommendations. No sub-categories were developed for those.

III. PROCESS: There were differences among the Regions in the processes used to solicit responses to the Program Development Outline and six questions. One region had no public forum meetings, while another had multiple meetings of varying types. Some elected to include on-line or email surveys. Others provided email solicitations for comments to selected recipients, and, in some cases, to existing list servers. Response types have been varied, both in format and in content. Program staff "normalized" the responses in order to obtain the essence of each, and added them to the database.

Attendance at the Regional conversations of all types varied from fewer than 5 to over 60, with an average around 25. Participants were from a broad range of interests, including local government, special districts, watershed groups, environmental groups, non-government organizations, agencies, academia, individuals, and the business community. The following types of outreach were used:

- Open public meetings or forums
- Agenda topics at existing meetings
- Interviews
- Emails
- Surveys

IV. OVERVIEW OF RESULTS: The analysis shows consistent trends at the State level, with variations within each Region at the sub-category level. the following priorities emerged in a clear direction across the State:

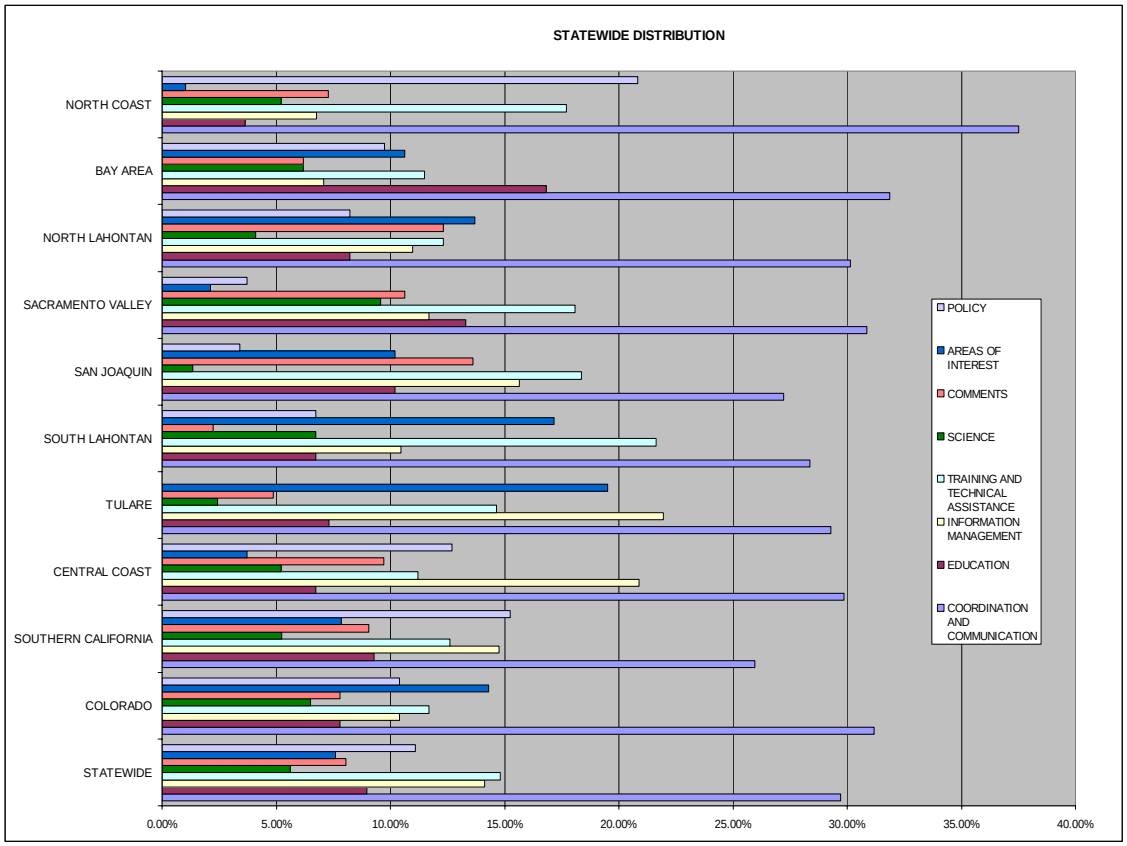
Statewide Continuities –

- The most consistent recommendation across the state has been the need for greater coordination and better communication among the many actors within any given watershed, and between watersheds. Coordination suggestions are widespread at the regional level. Regional characteristics vary largely according to the descriptions of what needs to be coordinated. In some instances, it is about the need for greater alignment of local, state and federal agency activities and requirements. In others, it is about permit applications and approvals, and in others it is about coordination of available data gathering and storage. Many other arenas are noted in which respondents feel improvement would occur with support from the Watershed Program. Recommendations of how to implement this function were largely to have the Program provide direct assistance, and promoting cross-jurisdiction collaboration on multiple issues among a variety of partners.

- The next most noted set of recommendations is closely related to the coordination and communication issues. It is for better organization, access and relevance of available information. Information mentioned ranges from sample plans and processes to best management practices, to elementary school curricula. The underlying desire appears to be for predictable, reliable, current and thorough source of links, data, information and examples for reference and use.

There is also a desire to have an accepted glossary of terms to improve communication among those involved with watershed management. Connected to the need for a common glossary is a stated desire for a standard definition and examples of watershed management; watershed assessment; watershed plans; and watershed condition measurements. Additional recommendations of high recurrence include standard, compatible monitoring systems; clear guidance regarding the State's expectations from implementing watershed management, and; a central access point for GIS and other mapping data from multiple sources.

At nearly the same level of recommendation, Training and Technical Assistance ranks highly across the state, and within each Region. The types of assistance and focus of training varies by Region. Finer-grained analysis of responses at the sub-category level was used to better define focus areas of greatest demand for both specialized training, and for the types of technical assistance most desired within each Region.



V. DETAILS ON REGIONAL RESPONSES:

- The graph below shows the similarities and differences among the regions and within the State as a whole. The graph is based on the five major areas of *Coordination and Communication; Education; Information Management; Training and Technical Assistance, and; Science,* plus the *Policy, Comments* and *Areas of*

Interest distributions. The charts in Appendix B show the responses by Region for each sub-category of the first five Categories.

The issue of scale for Program application arose in many different ways, and responses varied by Region. Regions such as the North Coast generally requested operating at a smaller scale within the large, diverse Region. This is in contrast to the Bay Area, for instance, where population density and a relatively smaller Region allow more direct interactions on an ongoing basis. Overall, recommendations were supportive of regional Program implementation, with variances according to which element of the Program under consideration.

There was a noticeable difference in comments from the Central Coast, both Lahontans, and the Tulare and Colorado Basins that stemmed from their relative lack of familiarity with the CALFED Watershed Program. In particular, there was an interest to ensure equity in Program assistance delivery in those regions where watershed management as a resource management context was not as developed, owing in part to the lack of past support from the CALFED Watershed Program. The North Coast has many mature watershed management initiatives, and the emphasis there was to integrate well with existing efforts, including the North Coast Integrated Regional Water Management Plan.

Coordination and Communication

This category was the most frequently mentioned throughout the state, and the most consistent among the Regions. There were variations, however, in the means and topics for coordination from Region to Region. The Central Coast was most interested in establishing better, more efficient coordination and cooperation among permitting agencies at all levels. In the North Lahontan Region, the dominant arena was in better coordination among groups, agencies and local governments in aligning and working toward shared goals. There was also interest in stronger connection and coordination with other Regions and with the State as a whole. The Sacramento Valley distribution showed equal interest in better coordination of the many watershed management activities in the Region, and in increasing the alignment of existing agency programs and local entities through more vigorous communication and partnership building.

The desire for increased cooperation and coordination among watershed management actions (subcategory 1) and increased cooperation and coordination among existing agency and other programs (sub-category 4) was consistently and widely expressed across and within the Regions. Together, the two sub-categories accounted for nearly three quarters of the responses within this Category.

Coordination of research and monitoring was also mentioned in most Regions, but was the least frequent type of Coordination comment in the State as a whole. The Colorado Basin, San Joaquin and North Lahontan Regions were markedly more interested in this type of coordination than the other Regions. Recommendations for greater and more dependable networking opportunities was the most varied sub-category, ranging from zero to twenty-one percent of responses within the Regions.

Education

Recommendations and comments about the need for education varied widely from Region to Region. The most frequent comments were to support building greater awareness and knowledge of watersheds among the general public. That included providing consistent materials for public outreach, support for educational events in local communities, organized press releases and public awareness campaigns, and quantifying and publishing the benefits of community based watershed management.

Other recommendations from the majority of the Regions was to provide organized educational opportunities for local decision makers such as County Supervisors and Planning Commissioners. Education regarding the nexus of land use decision making and watershed conditions was widely noted as an important tool. There were recommendations, both from rural and urban areas, to provide educational materials and opportunities on land management techniques and best management practices. The recommended topics ranged from wise water use in the home to developing riparian buffer strips and wildlife corridors in farming areas. Additional recommendations from both Lahontan Regions and the Central Coast was to assist with education of visitors and recreation enthusiasts (skiing, hiking, off-roading, fishing, etc.).

Information and Data Management

Overall, Information Management and Technical Assistance were the second most mentioned needs. They are closely linked categories, and taken together equal the number of comments received regarding greater Coordination and Communication.

The dominant recommended detail within this category in all Regions was to enable broader access and availability of existing models, examples, templates, GIS data layers, monitoring information, etc. There is a uniform desire to avoid creating yet another database, but to create a user-friendly interface to existing information. In addition, there was widespread interest in making crucial data and information available in a format that could be used by a wide range of people, from County Supervisors to agency regulators. It was frequently noted that much of the existing information is distributed in incompatible formats, or in highly complex systems where retrieval is difficult.

There is also interest in increasing the amount of information available, and arranging access through a structured, user-friendly portal. Opportunities to share information, best practices, successful strategies, etc., were encouraged most strongly in the Sacramento and North Coast Regions. Other Regions, including the North Lahontan and Colorado Basin, were very interested in increasing the amount of information available regarding specific topics, such as groundwater and ambient monitoring data. Over sixty percent of all Information Management comments were about the amount and accessibility of data, examples, and other information.

Another common theme was a desire for more exchange of technology among efforts now working within the state. It is important to a wide audience that success stories, effective management models, useful documents and systems, science reports, successful program examples from other states and nations, etc., be more readily available and shared.

Science

The dominant comments received Statewide were related to watershed status and trends tracking (sub-category 1), and applied science (sub-category 3). Applied science included economics, effects of land use decisions, water and sediment budgets, and other metrics to measure effectiveness. The distribution of comments within the sub-categories was more widely varied by Region than the other categories.

Comments received related to science were not as numerous as for other categories. The majority of the Regions were most interested in finding a scientifically valid means to track the changes in watershed conditions over time. The Tulare Basin and North Lahontan are particularly interested to find assistance to better connect science disciplines active in their Regions. The Colorado Basin, San Joaquin, Bay Area and South Lahontan Regions are interested to have a reliable status and change tracking system, as well as a closer connection of science with present applied practices to better assess effectiveness of those practices.

All but one Region expressed a desire for a reliable basin tracking system to follow long term change in the watersheds. Eight of the ten Regions generated recommendations to include economic analysis in science based tracking and performance measurements. Most regions also expressed a need to more closely connect policy, decision-making and science in a reliable consistent way. This was particularly noted in land use planning decisions and public safety actions such as flood and fire protection programs. The least mentioned need was specific defined research programs. Several comments suggested the State establish the equivalent of the Congressional Research Service to develop better connections between policy development and the science it is based on.

Training and Technical Assistance

Comments sorted into the four sub-categories under this section are more evenly distributed at the Statewide level than the other categories. Nonetheless, within each Region there are wide variations from the State as a whole. For instance, over half the Central Coast comments, and two thirds of those from Tulare Basin were about delivery mechanisms for the assistance. The Colorado Basin and North Lahontan focused on delivery of organizational development and capacity building (Sub-category 1) and technical skills (sub-category 3). The North Coast and Sacramento Valley comments highlighted a need for organizational development support.

Nearly all Regions recommended methods for delivery of the training and technical assistance, with most emphasizing the need for a Regional presence

with easy access from the Program, and/or State agencies. There were multiple recommendations to continue the Watershed Stewardship Seminar ("Bootcamp") type of instruction, as well as focused training for volunteer monitoring in nearly every Region. Additional training and assistance recommendations included G.I.S. training; conflict resolution and consensus building; organizational management; and economic analysis.

Comments in all Regions recommended organized training opportunities for local land use decision makers. Other recommendations, particularly from the Central Coast, South Lahontan, South Coast and Tulare Basin suggested locally available and consistent training for landowners and managers in best management practices for both urban and rural communities.

General Comments

Comments received that were observations, characterizations, historical anecdotes or caveats were sorted under this category. They are informative and useful, and are summarized below. Most responses in this category were from written correspondence that had additional more action-oriented recommendations as well.

There are many similarities among the comments received, and several Regionally specific items of note. Major related items among them are:

- The Purpose Statement and Principles appear widely acceptable. In particular, support for continuing public inclusion and involvement was frequently mentioned, as was support for maintaining a multi-objective approach.
- Funding: Several common ideas across the Regions were related to a need for increased or continuing funding to support local and regional activities and programs. They included recommendations to facilitate better coordination and connectivity among existing State funding sources; provide phased project funding for longer term progress; involving science expertise in proposal solicitation documents, and; creating more organized and timely application processes. There was also frequent mention of the need to provide equitable distribution of funds among all areas, including those localities where watershed assessment and planning is just underway.
- Regional Implementation: There was widespread support for implementing the Program Regionally. However, no clear consensus of how to accomplish that has emerged from the analysis. In addition, there are differing ideas of best to interact within each Region in terms of topics, size and area covered.
- Flexible Guidelines: A common recommendation in all regions is the desire for a set of clear examples or descriptions of a) watershed management; b) watershed assessment; c) watershed management plan, and; d) a clearly defined list of "the State's interests."

- Whole system context: Every Region brought up the need to be inclusive of broader issues than just water quality or water supply (a “whole watershed” approach). Land use planning and development (including low impact development); forest health; economics and cultural values, etc. were frequently listed as important considerations.

While these areas of interest are not or aspects of the Program, they represent key areas of importance that respondents would like to see addressed within each Region in developing the Program.

Policy

11% of the comments received related to policy. Some of these were for statewide policies, and others were directly related to different agency’s jurisdictions and duties. For example, the need to consider watershed systems in local general plan updates.

Many recommended that integration and support needs to be cultivated between “grass roots” local initiatives and high-level agency leadership, as well as between them and the State Legislature.

Support was widespread for a non-regulatory approach to watershed management. Voluntary participation was seen as critical in most Regions, although in a some regions, there was a noted call for mandates to initiate and conduct watershed management.

Also widely expressed in all regions was support for the integrity and value of private property. Many noted that county boundaries should be redone on a watershed basis to facilitate more effective watershed based resource management.

Program sustainability was a common thread, with many comments supporting the creation of a statewide watershed program that lasts across administrations. That recommendation was often in support of a stated need for longer-term contracts for grants that would allow long term maintenance of effectiveness monitoring and reporting. There were also recommendations to increase the amount of funds for implementations projects, streamlining and integrating grant application processes, and some type of block grants to the Regions for priority projects. It was widely noted that there is a need for sustainable, dedicated non-bond funds for resource management.

In many regions of the state, there were recommendations regarding support for using local governments and special Districts (and Counties and Resource Conservation Districts in particular) for delivery of watershed management support.

Areas of Interest

While the questions posed in the Outline did not specifically ask what “areas of interest” this program should consider – many offered comments to this effect with approximately 8% of the comments related to a specific area of interest, or topical priority.

Many commented that the program should include land management and land use planning – realizing that the watershed is more than water, creeks and rivers. Others commented that watersheds can be good planning units, and that a multiple-objective approach was necessary for effective watershed based resource management.

Areas of Interest includes those topical areas or resource concerns that watershed management can effectively address. The areas most commonly heard include management of flooding; wildfire; invasive species; water conservation; groundwater; air quality; ecosystem restoration including riparian areas and wetlands, water quality; and septic systems and other wastewater and gray water management. Additional comments recommended that the program should include urban issues such as low impact development and green construction. There was also considerable mention of the need to instill environmental justice and social equity principles as a core principle for the Program.

Climate change was also frequently mentioned as a topic of concern. Many see the program serving an important nexus with climate change effects and the ability to play a positive role in addressing it.

Regionally important resource management issues were also brought out - including management issues related to the Salton Sea, the Delta, San Joaquin River and the Klamath River basin. There is also much interest in making connections between regions, and the need to facilitate larger scale connections between the localities within a Region, and between them and the State as a whole.

Integrating watershed planning with land management and land use planning was often recommended in all Regions as a cornerstone of the program. Economic incentives were frequently suggested as an important mechanism to encourage adoption of, and participation in watershed management.

Appendix A
Program Development Outline and Questions

PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT OUTLINE

I. Establish Statement of Program Purpose:

Draft Statement: "To advance sustainable watershed-based management of California's natural resources through community-based strategies"

II. Statement of Program Guiding Principles:

To be successful and relevant at all levels, the Program is committed to the following Principles:

Public involvement *- broad participation from varying interests involved with natural resource management. The involvement will be substantive and extensive, and include underserved communities and tribal interests.*

Inclusiveness *- Integrate social equity and environmental justice throughout the program, and be inclusive of the underserved and disenfranchised communities.*

Multi-objective approach *- that recognizes the inter-relationships among biological, physical, sociological and economic elements of watershed systems.*

Transparency *- where decisions and actions are openly made and taken; where information, methods and data used are accessible to all; and all judgments, assumptions, and uncertainties in data and interpretations are made explicit.*

Goal oriented *- actions and functions of the Program are intended to improve the management and the conditions in the State's watershed systems relative to desired conditions.*

Scientific validity *- The Program will seek to increase the use of scientifically valid concepts and information. The decisions and policies developed by the Program will integrate scientific and local knowledge into Program activities.*

Performance-based *- Management of the Program will track, publish and use information and data to adaptively manage the Program to best achieve Program goals and purpose.*

Integrate relevant state, regional and local goals *– Provide support to better correlate local actions and goals and the State's*

actions and goals

III. Program Functions, Methods, and Major Components - Some functions and components may include:

- ***Promote and assist with coordinating and integrating existing programs related to watershed management***
- ***Provide technical assistance and guidance to better inform resource management at multiple levels***
- ***Identify and demonstrate the economic benefits of coordination across all levels of management***
- ***Develop and make available tools and training to assist with watershed planning and management***
- ***Assess the condition of watershed services, goods and values of importance to the state***
- ***Provide technical and financial assistance***
- ***Collaborate with partners to increase the use of watershed scale information in natural resource management***
- ***Demonstrate and encourage leadership for a comprehensive approach to watershed management.***

IV. Goals and Objectives for those components, and for the Program as a whole (reflective of, and clearly derived from the Program Principles)

Once the Program functions are determined and detailed, specific Goals, or desired outcomes, for each should be established. For each Goal developed, a set of measurable benchmarks, or Objectives will be developed. Those Objectives can then be tracked to inform the Program and its partners of ongoing progress toward each Goal.

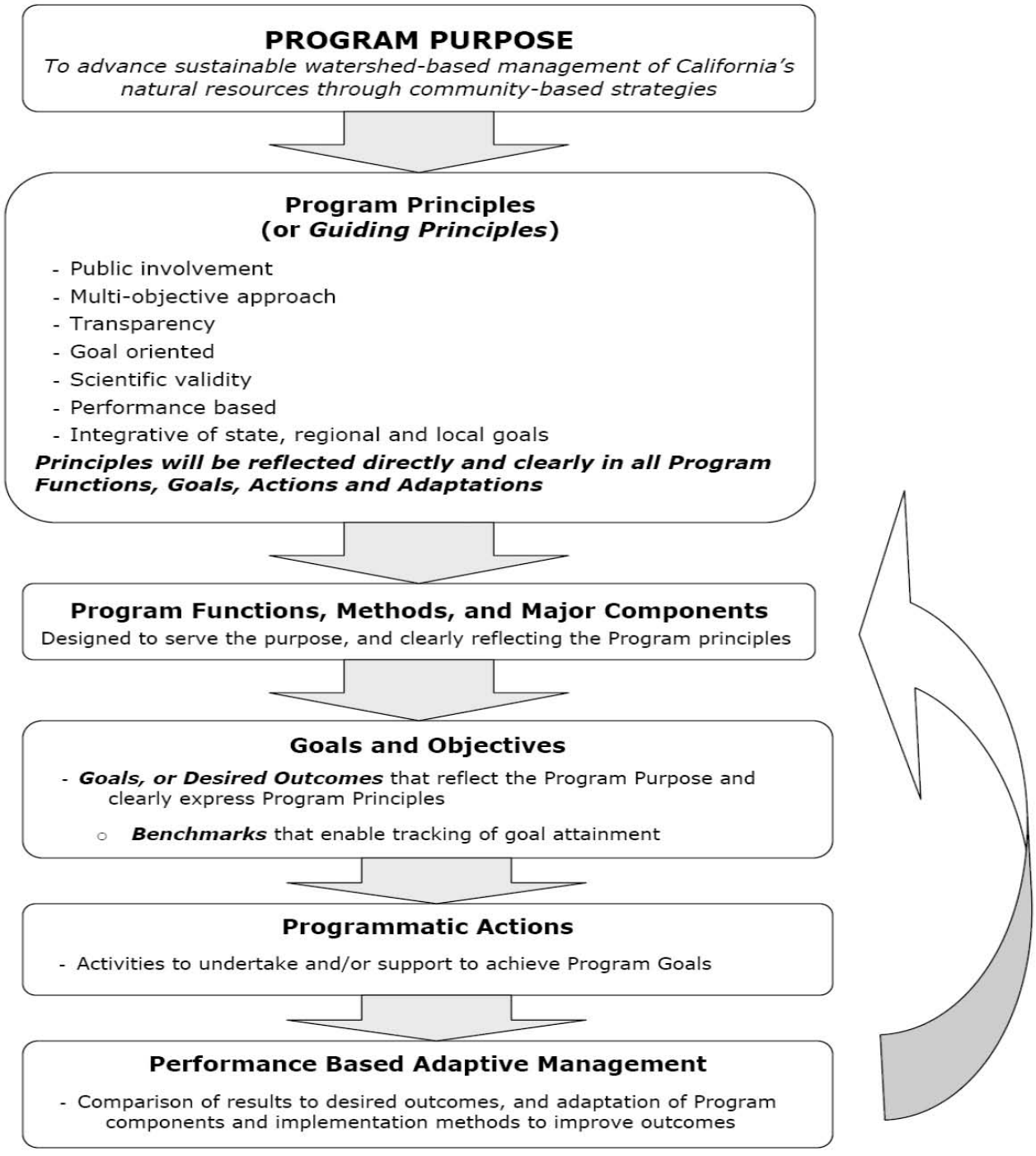
V. Programmatic Actions will be designed to fulfill the purpose, and to attain the goals established.

Programs and projects will be defined to put the major elements of the Program into action. These will include specific delivery mechanisms for such things as technical assistance, training, granting, etc.

VI. Performance Measurement and Adaptive Management

The Program will monitor quantifiable measures that will track progress toward meeting each of the identified Objectives and Goals.

The accumulated measurements will be combined and analyzed to guide Program adjustments to ensure continued progress toward Goals and toward realizing the Program Purpose.



PROGRAM DEVELOPMENT ELEMENTS

Questions to Consider Regionally:

1) How, and to what extent will the Program add value to the existing array of State programs?

2) What should the major functions of a Statewide Program look like, in order to best integrate local and regional needs and interests with the needs and interests of the State as a whole?

3) What accomplishments would those functions likely produce?

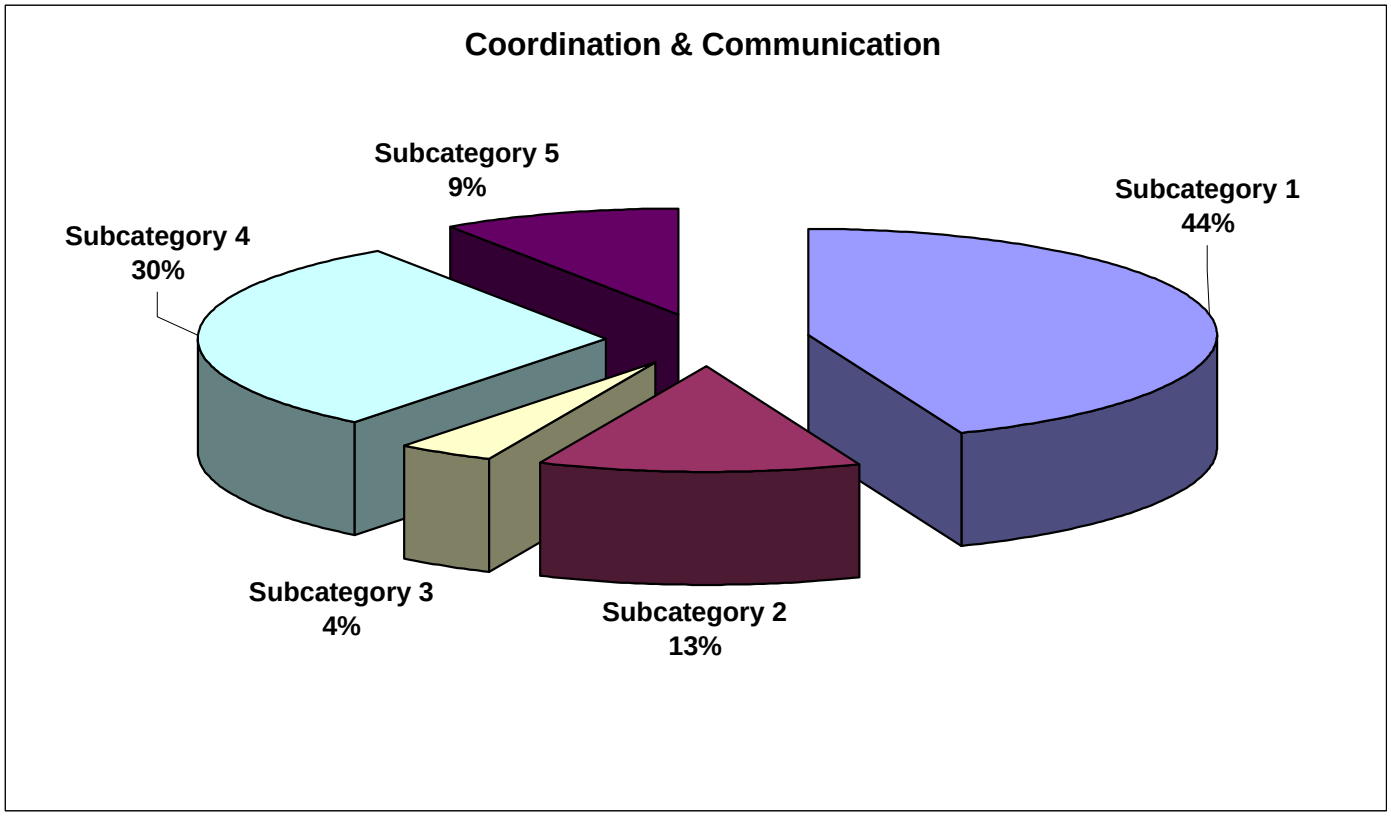
4) What methods would be most effective to implement each function?

5) What is the best method to illustrate how local accomplishments contribute to the State's interest regarding watershed conditions?

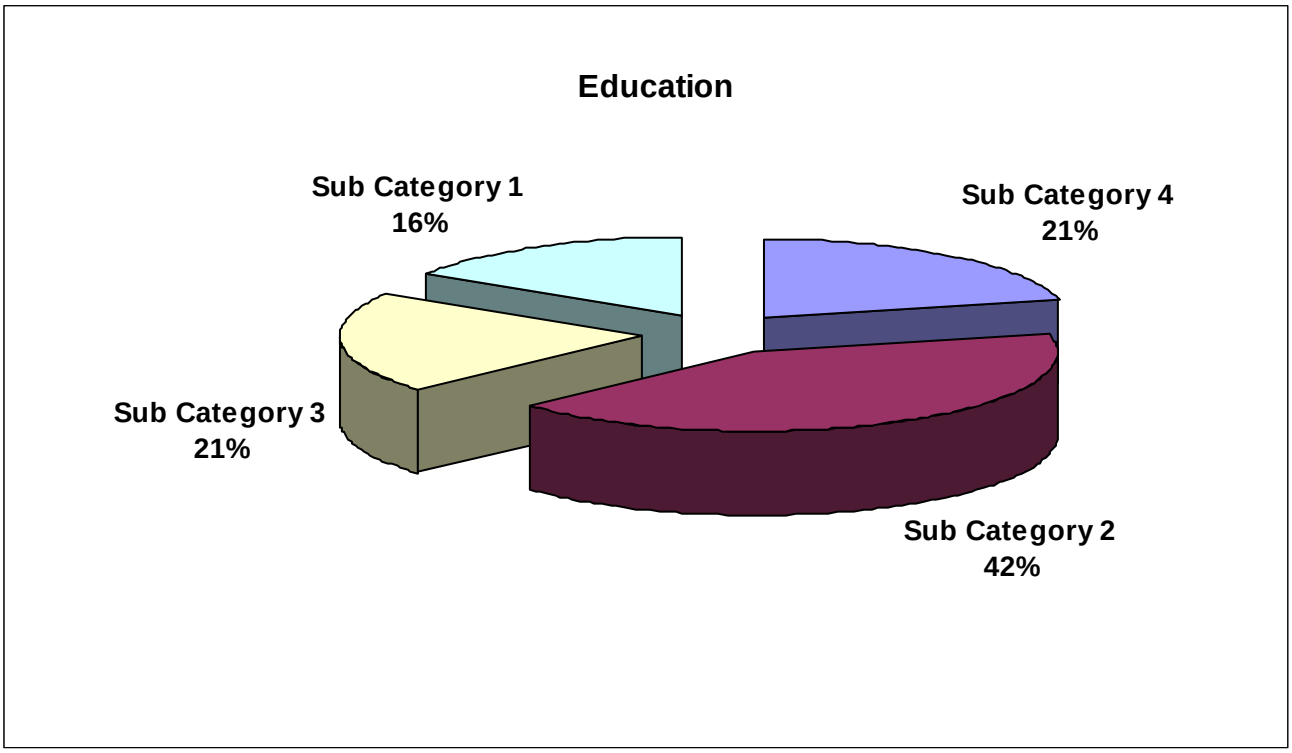
6) What steps should be taken to ensure longevity of the Program?

Appendix B

Charts



Subcategory 1	Support coordination of watershed management activities by watershed (including government and non-government
Subcategory 2	Improve coordination and compatibility of permitting processes and applied practices
Subcategory 3	Assist science, research, monitoring and policy coordination
Subcategory 4	Promote increased alignment of existing (especially state agencies) programs, processes, and funding
Subcategory 5	Support consistent networking opportunities

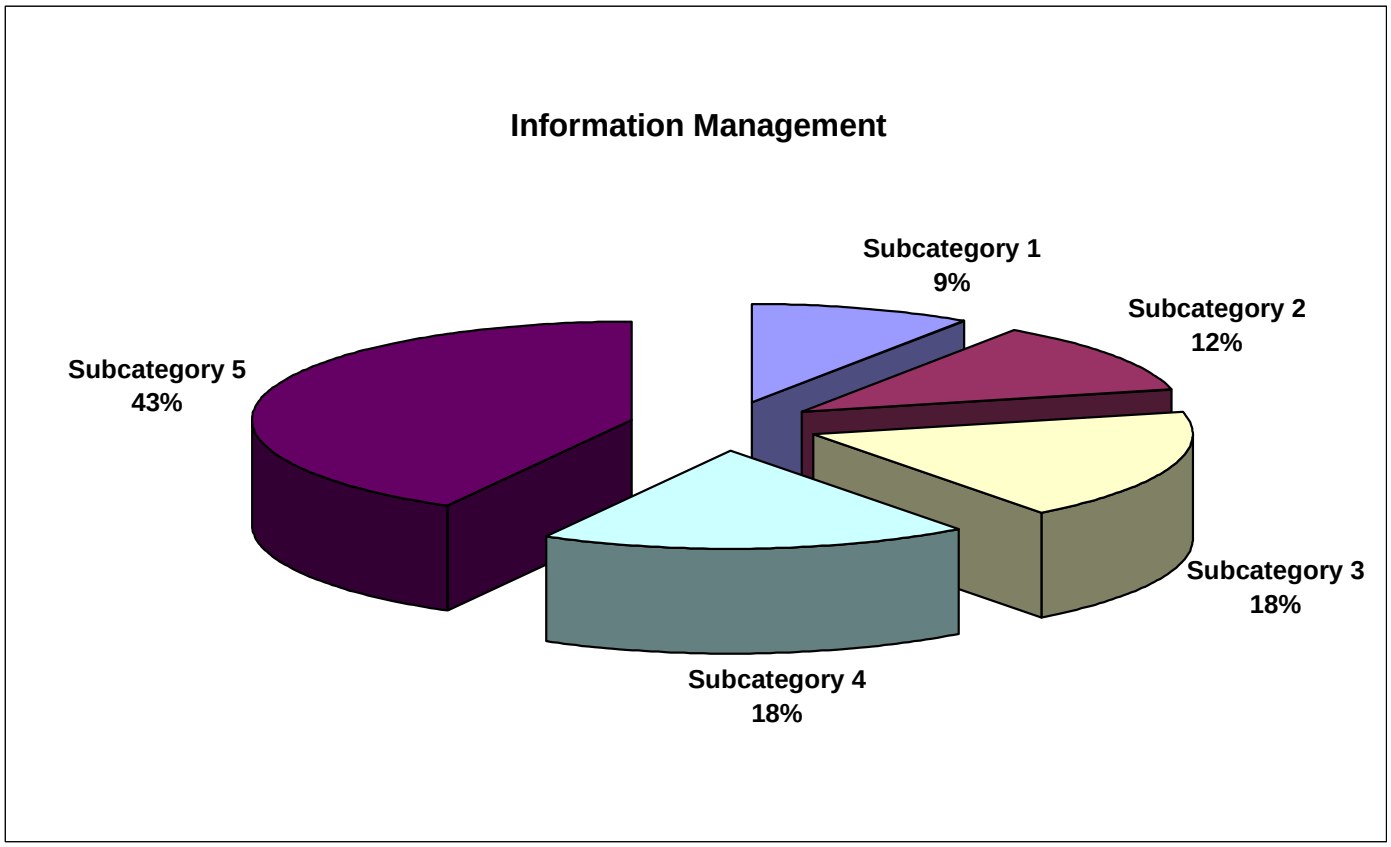


Sub Category 1 Education and training for landowners and managers

Sub Category 2 General public outreach and awareness education

Sub Category 3 Education for decision makers

Sub Category 4 Schools at all levels



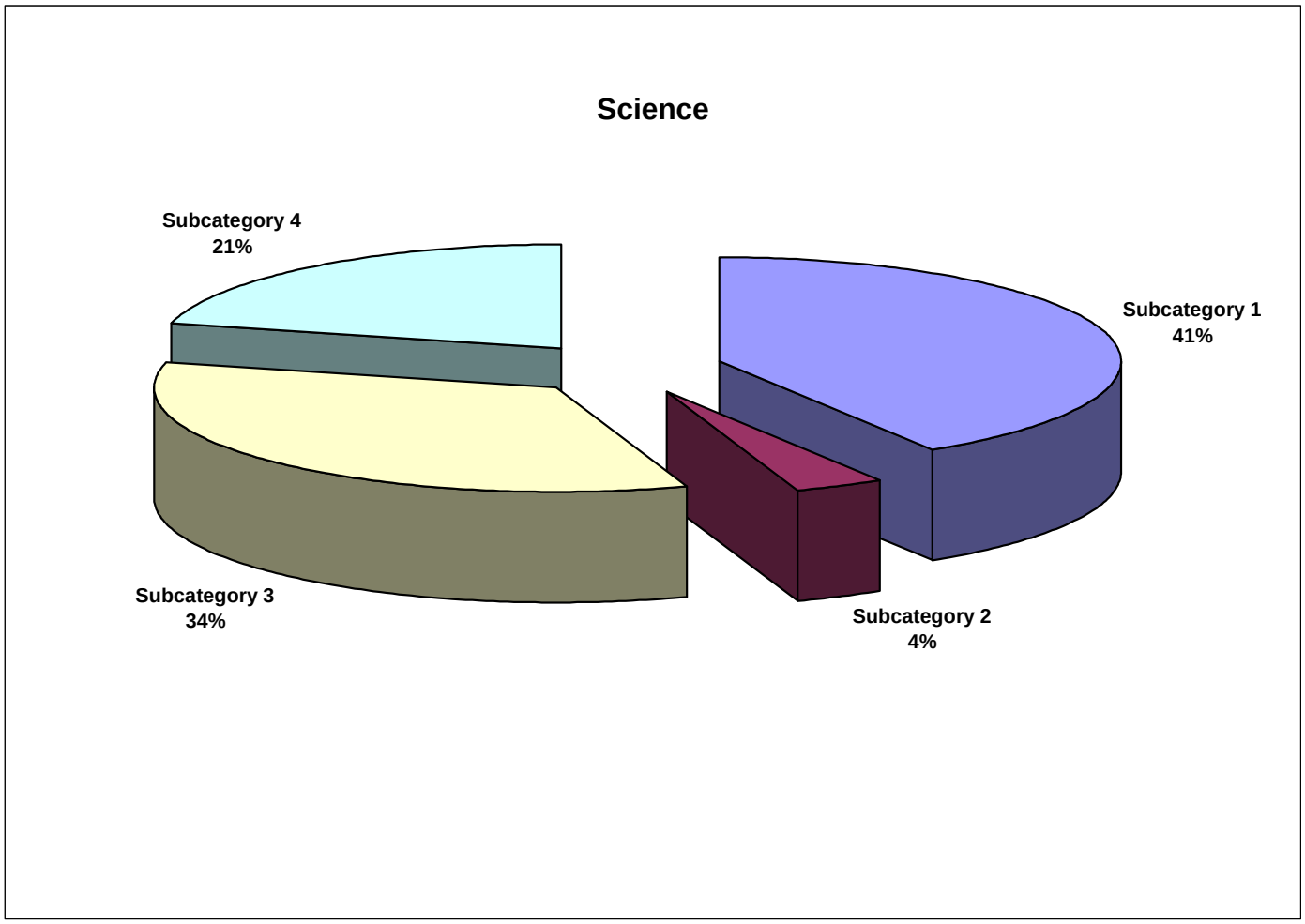
Subcategory 1 Provide watershed status and change tracking

Subcategory 2 Develop a common language

Subcategory 3 Offer opportunities for technology transfer and success sharing

Subcategory 4 Increasing the amount of information

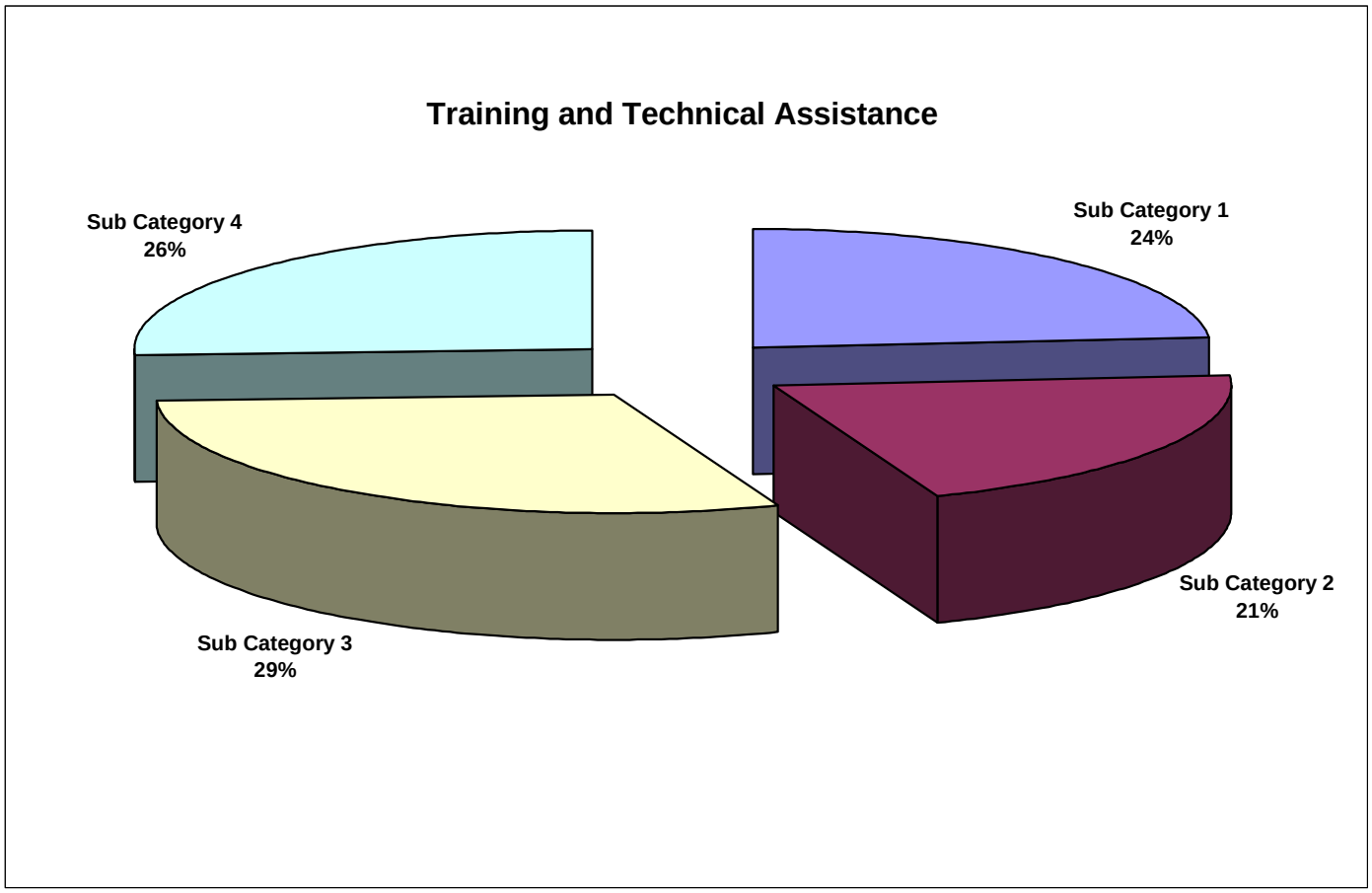
Subcategory 5 Increase the access and availability of information



Subcategory 1 Watershed status and change tracking
Subcategory 2 Research

Subcategory 3 Applied science, including economics, decision making, land use planning, water budgeting, etc.

Subcategory 4 Interdisciplinary science research and application



Sub Category 1	Organizational development and capacity building
Sub Category 2	"People" skills: leadership, conflict resolution, team building, etc.
Sub Category 3	Technical skills, including funding, performance measures, regulatory compliance, etc.
Sub Category 4	Delivery methods for technical assistance and training

Appendix C –

Table of Sub-category Sorting

These values represent the Statewide percent of responses for each category, and the Regional distribution of each category by sub-category percent response.

	Colorado Basin	South Coast	Central Coast	Tulare Basin	South Lahontan	San Joaquin	Sacramento Valley	North Lahontan	Bay Area	North Coast	Statewide
Coordination and Communication	***31.17%***	***25.95%***	***29.85%***	***29.27%***	***28.36%***	***27.21%***	***30.85%***	***30.14%***	***31.25%***	***37.50%***	***29.72%***
Subcategory 1	45.83%	45.87%	35.00%	41.67%	47.37%	50.00%	39.66%	63.64%	37.14%	40.28%	***44.00%***
Subcategory 2	20.83%	13.76%	12.50%	0.00%	15.79%	10.00%	5.17%	0.00%	25.71%	13.89%	***12.67%***
Subcategory 3	12.50%	2.75%	2.50%	0.00%	0.00%	12.50%	1.72%	9.09%	0.00%	2.78%	***3.78%***
Subcategory 4	20.83%	33.03%	37.50%	58.33%	26.32%	15.00%	32.76%	22.73%	28.57%	31.94%	***30.22%***
Subcategory 5	0.00%	3.67%	12.50%	0.00%	10.53%	12.50%	20.69%	4.55%	8.57%	11.11%	***9.33%***
Information and Data Management	***10.39%***	***14.76%***	***20.90%***	***21.95%***	***17.16%***	***15.65%***	***11.70%***	***10.96%***	***5.36%***	***6.77%***	***14.13%***
Subcategory 1	0.00%	12.90%	7.14	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	27.27%	12.50%	16.67%	7.69%	***9.41%***
Subcategory 2	0.00%	11.29%	39.29	22.22%	0.00%	13.04%	0.00%	0.00%	16.67%	0.00%	***11.88%***
Subcategory 3	12.50%	19.35%	7.14	11.11%	21.74%	17.39%	36.36%	0.00%	0.00%	30.77%	***18.32%***
Subcategory 4	50.00%	16.13%	10.71	22.22%	26.09%	21.74%	9.09%	37.50%	16.67%	15.38%	***18.32%***
Subcategory 5	37.50%	40.32%	35.71%	44.44%	52.17%	47.83%	27.27%	50.00%	50.00%	46.15%	***42.08%***
Education	***7.79%***	***9.29%***	***6.72%***	***7.32%***	***6.72%***	***10.20%***	***13.30%***	***8.22%***	***16.96%***	***3.65%***	***7.60%***
Subcategory 1	33.33%	38.46%	22.22%	0.00%	11.11%	6.67%	4.00%	33.33%	15.79%	28.57%	***21.32%***
Subcategory 2	0.00%	48.72%	44.44%	66.67%	66.67%	40.00%	32.00%	50.00%	31.58%	42.86%	***41.91%***
Subcategory 3	50.00%	10.26%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	33.33%	40.00%	0.00%	31.58%	0.00%	***20.59%***
Subcategory 4	16.67%	2.56%	22.22%	33.33%	22.22%	20.00%	24.00%	16.67%	21.05%	28.57%	***16.18%***
Training and Technical Assistance	***11.69%***	***12.62%***	***11.19%***	***14.63%***	***21.64%***	***18.37%***	***18.09%***	***12.33%***	***11.61%***	***17.71%***	***14.80%***
Subcategory 1	44.44%	7.55%	13.33%	16.67%	20.69%	14.81%	38.24%	33.33%	23.08%	38.24%	***26.24%***
Subcategory 2	11.11%	32.08%	13.33%	16.67%	13.79%	25.93%	5.88%	11.11%	15.38%	29.41%	***22.77%***
Subcategory 3	44.44%	35.85%	20.00%	0.00%	31.03%	37.04%	17.65%	44.44%	38.46%	26.47%	***33.17%***
Subcategory 4	0.00%	24.53%	53.33%	66.67%	34.48%	22.22%	38.24%	11.11%	23.08%	5.88%	***28.71%***
Science	***6.49%***	***5.24%***	***5.22%***	***2.44%***	***6.72%***	***1.36%***	***9.57%***	***4.11%***	***7.14%***	***5.21%***	***5.61%***
Subcategory 1	60.00%	36.36%	57.14%	0.00%	22.22%	50.00%	38.89%	0.00%	62.50%	50.00%	***41.18%***
Subcategory 2	0.00%	0.00%	14.29%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	11.11%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	***3.53%***
Subcategory 3	40.00%	31.82%	14.29%	0.00%	66.67%	50.00%	38.89%	0.00%	37.50%	20.00%	***34.12%***
Subcategory 4	0.00%	31.82%	14.29%	100.00%	11.11%	0.00%	11.11%	100.00%	0.00%	30.00%	***21.18%***
	Colorado Basin	**South Coast**	**Central Coast**	**Tulare Basin**	**South Lahontan**	**San Joaquin**	**Sacramento Valley**	**North Lahontan**	**Bay Area**	**North Coast**	**Statewide**